

THE WEEKLY TALLAHASSEEAN
AND
Land of Flowers.Published Every Thursday, at the Office,
Monroe Street, Tallahassee, Florida.

JOHN O. TALON, Editor and Proprietor.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES.

For Congressman.
HON. S. M. SPARKMAN.

For Presidential Electors.
JOHN M. BARRS, of Duval.
JOHN S. BEARD, of Escambia.
W. H. ELLIS, of Gadsden.
M. L. WILLIAMS, of DeSoto.

For Alternates.
W. HUNT HARRIS, of Monroe.
S. J. HILBURN, of Putnam.
W. F. HINES, of Sumter.
DANIEL CAMPBELL, of Walton.

State Ticket.
For Governor.
WILLIAM S. JENNINGS.
For Justice of the Supreme Court.
FRANCIS B. CARTER.
For Secretary of State.
JOHN L. CRAWFORD.
For Attorney-General.
WILLIAM B. LAMAR.
For Comptroller.
W. H. REYNOLDS.
For Treasurer.
J. B. WHITFIELD.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction.
W. N. SHEATS.
For Commissioner of Agriculture.
B. E. MCCLIN.
Railroad Commissioner.
JOHN L. MORGAN.

County Ticket.
For Members Legislature.
HON. GEO. P. RANNEY.
HON. E. M. HOPKINS.
For Clerk Circuit Court.
C. A. BRYAN.
For County Judge.
R. A. WHITFIELD.
For Superintendent Public Instruction.
C. W. BANNERMAN.
For Sheriff.
JOHN A. PFARCE.
For County Treasurer.
JOHN DAY PEKKINS.
For Tax Assessor.
H. T. FELKEL.
For Tax Collector.
W. A. DEMILLY.
For County Surveyor.
W. T. BANNERMAN.
For Members School Board.
GEO. L. DAVIS.
R. J. EVANS.
GILBERT HARTSFIELD.

WHAT IS POLITIC?

Wakulla County, Fla.—Editor Tallahasseean: Being an old Democrat and learning incidentally that the action of the Committee on Credentials (at Jacksonville) was political, will you kindly, if in your province, explain what is politics?

OLD TIME DEMOCRAT.

The term is subject to a great many constructions, and the meaning may be gleaned from the character of the man who uses it or the circumstances under which it is used. The new Century Dictionary—the standard authority of the present day—seems to recognize this, hence it divides the definition under several different heads, viz:

(1) Of or pertaining to politics, or the science of government; having to do with politics. (2) Of or pertaining to civil as distinguished from religious or military affairs; civil; political. (3) Of or pertaining to officers of the State; official; State. (4) That which constitutes the State; consisting of citizens: as, the *politic* (that is, the whole body of the people as constituting a State). (5) Existing by or for the State; popular; constitutional. (6) In keeping with policy; wise; prudent; fit; proper; expedient; applied to actions, measures, etc. (7) Characterized by worldly wisdom or craftiness; subtle; crafty; scheming; cunning; artful; applied to persons or their devices: as, a *politic* prince.

Like a constitution which permits all sorts of construction; a bible which permits all sorts of religion, or a religion which permits all sorts of worldly pursuits after happiness, the above seems broad enough for almost anything under the sun. But the committee mentioned by our correspondent may have been guided by the Standard Dictionary's definition which, if anything, is more to the point. It is as follows:

(1) Sagacious in devising and carrying out a plan; pursuing one's ends with prudence rather than with principle; given to policy; thoughtful of one's own interests; crafty; artful. (2) Wisely adapted to attaining an end; prudently devised and executed; specious; as, a most *politic* speech.

It seems that even Daniel Webster in his day had almost the same idea. He describes the word:

(1) Political. (2) Pertaining to or promoting a policy, especially a national policy; well devised; adapted to its end, whether right or wrong. (3) Sagacious in promoting a policy; ingenious in devising and advancing a system of management; devoted to a scheme or system rather than to a principle; hence, in a good sense, wise; prudent; sagacious; and in a

bad sense, artful; unscrupulous; cunning.

It will be seen by the first authorities, which are the latest, that the good and bad of former days have been lumped together, presumably for making it all good or all bad as the requirements of each case may demand, for this is a day and time when "good politics," or, to be "politic," as the dictionaries would put it, is the balm for all deeds of misrepresentation in political gatherings.

Shakespeare said "I have been politic with my friend, smooth with my enemy." Brownson in the "Convert" declares, "almost the only blunders I ever committed in my life were committed when I studied to be politic, and prided myself on my diplomacy." They had probably both learned that all politics were not good politics, and were relieving their consciences of a burden they had been carrying.

THE CHINESE WAR.

The anti-foreign movement in China has now reached that stage when it can no longer bear any other name than a revolution. The imperial government forces are evidently inadequate to cope with the warring elements, and in fact the powers have been appealed to for assistance. Under such circumstances the latter are sending troops. But it is a slow business, and there is no telling what the situation will be by the time a hundred thousand foreign troops are landed upon Chinese soil. It may be that by that time the imperial troops will have joined the "boxers" and that the combined forces of the Celestial Empire will have to be coped with.

However that may be, the situation is a grave one. According to the most authentic reports all the foreign legations—including the American and English—have been destroyed, and the representatives of the powers put to death in the most frightful and horrible manner. The small relief forces sent by the powers have suffered fearfully and are in danger of annihilation.

All this calls for immediate action. The tardiness of the powers—the country included—can hardly be explained. It is not necessary nor wise to declare war against the Chinese government. But to send a few thousand troops to cope with three and a half million people, most of them hostile, seems the height of foolishness. It does seem that war is necessary—then why not make it swift, decisive and short?

Feeling in Washington, and in the East generally, says a correspondent, in regard to the Democratic platform seems to have shifted as rapidly as it did in Kansas City when the crisis came. There is no denying that when the news was first flashed here that Bryan had dominated the convention and had forced the delegates to endorse silver against the wishes of a majority of them, the Democrats in this city felt disheartened. Twenty-four hours later, they realized that Bryan was right, and that any faintest measure that could be twisted into a retreat from silver would have damaged the party more than any possible affirmation. They realized that any hesitancy would expose Bryan to a charge of demagogism and to that of longing for victory at any price, which would be fearfully damaging in the campaign. They realized, too, that it would not be wise politically to risk alienating any of the six and a half million votes cast for the ticket in 1896 in the hope of gaining a few hundred thousand cast for the gold Democratic ticket in that year. In short, by Friday morning, Democrats here had made up their minds that Bryan had saved the party from a frightful mistake into which they had been nearly allured by the gold men. To reaffirm the silver plank and then to subordinate it to imperialism is now considered the stroke of a master mind, and it is believed that the party's chances of success this fall have been improved tremendously by the action.

It is related upon what seems to be pretty good authority that the Republicans are somewhat disturbed over the effects of the prohibition ticket this fall. It is feared by them that thousands of their party, who

object to McKinleyism without being willing to go over to the Democrats, will take refuge in the Prohibition fold, and by so doing may turn over several doubtful States to Bryan. Thus the party enabled the Democrats to elect Mr. Cleveland in 1884, when John P. St. John received 151,809 votes, fifteen times as many as the Prohibition party had ever polled before. In 1888, the party swelled its vote to 249,907. In 1892 there was a further gain. But in 1896 the party split on the silver issue, and both factions, supporting separate Presidential tickets, polled only 146,896 votes, a falling off of 60 per cent. from high-water mark. This year there is a marked increase of animosity toward the Republican party by reason of the failure of the scheme to abolish the army canteen. The President has been virulently assailed by a number of clergymen of his own church. They seem to be more vindictive toward him than they were toward Mr. Blaine, and hope to repeat this year the exploit of 1884, when they gave the electoral vote of the Empire State to Mr. Cleveland.

EXPERT OPINION.

Pensacola has been made one of the most important cities in the South by the construction of railroads. The following from the Daily Press of that city may therefore be termed an expert opinion:

"Tallahassee is making an effort to secure additional railroad facilities. Pensacola would do well to pattern after the Capital City in this respect. The more railroads a city has, the greater its volume of business."

If she still needs more of them, then what must be said of Tallahassee?

Special attention is directed this week to the report of the State Treasurer for the first half of the current year, which appears on our eighth page. It is a showing of economical administration that the State officers naturally and justly take pride in, and should be carefully read and studied by all those interested in the State's finances.

The Religious Census.

The Director of the Census has received many letters asking whether the religious statistics of the population are to be taken in the present census, and if not, why not? The subject has also been discussed to a limited extent in the religious newspapers of the country. For these reasons it has been thought advisable to publish the following authoritative statement on the whole subject:

A very general misapprehension seems to exist regarding the methods by which the figures were obtained in 1890 for the volume on the statistics of churches. They were not procured through the enumerators. In an official circular, published October 1, 1889, it was said that "This information can not be gathered by the enumerators. * * * It is necessary, therefore, to make church statistics a special inquiry, and they must be gathered chiefly by schedules placed in the hands of some competent person in each of the minor ecclesiastical subdivisions of the various churches."

In exact conformity with the language of this circular, schedules were prepared containing a line for each "organization" reported, including churches without pastors, missions or stations, chapels, meetings and societies. The questions asked related to the character of edifices occupied, their seating capacity, their value, and the number of communicants or church members. In the instructions for filling the schedules the word "communicant" was defined to embrace "all, without distinction of sex, who are privileged to participate in the ordinance of communion in denominations which observe it, and all members in other denominations." In all denominations having ecclesiastical systems which group local churches into associations, conferences, presbyteries, or dioceses, the secretaries or clerks of the divisions were requested to furnish the information desired; in other cases communication was had with the local church direct, or some other method was adopted.

The Government of the United States does not concern itself with the religious opinions of its citizens. It does not consider that it has any right to inquire into their hereditary or personal convictions regarding matters of faith, or into their ecclesiastical relations. Such an inquiry addressed to individuals would be resented, and the information obtained, if the enumerators were instructed to ask this question, would be so incomplete and inaccurate as to be of little practical value.

The present Census Act divides the inquiries to be made into two groups. The first of these includes those subjects on which information can be obtained through the agency of the census enumerators, while the second includes subjects which can be dealt with without the aid of the enumerators, by correspondence, or by the use of special agents. The seventh section of the Act restricts the first group to "inquiries relating to the population, to mortality, to the products of agriculture, and of manufacturing and mechanical establishments." The reports on these subjects are to be "published not later than July 1, 1902." The eighth section provides that "after the completion and return of the enumeration and of the work upon the schedules relating to the products of agriculture, and to manufacturing and mechanical establishments provided for in section 7 of this Act," that is, after July 1, 1902, "the Director of the Census is hereby authorized to collect statistics relating to" several subjects specified, of which one reads: "to religious bodies." Under the language of this section nothing can be done, except in a preparatory way, with reference to the collection of religious statistics for the ensuing two years. It will be noted that at the expiration of that time the Director is "authorized," not required, to collect these special statistics; so that the question whether they shall be collected or not is entirely within his official discretion.

The value of a religious census of the population of the United States is somewhat problematical. The publication of the volume in which the statistics of churches are contained has exerted, so far as can be judged, no appreciable influence upon the religious thought or life of the nation. This is not because the work was not well done. Probably no census report has ever been more thorough or accurate, within the essential limitations of the subject itself. It is a report on "religious bodies," whether Christian or non-Christian, including the worshippers in Chinese temples. Obvious, therefore, the word "communicants" does not apply to the members of all these bodies. The conditions of membership in the various bodies calling themselves Christian vary so indefinitely, that comparisons of denominational strength based upon nominal membership in the several churches can not be otherwise than misleading. There are religious denominations in which children born of parents connected with those organizations are birthright members of them, without baptism, confirmation, or any personal profession of religious faith. Admission to other churches is by baptism and confirmation, or by baptism without confirmation, or by confirmation after baptism, or by profession of personal belief in the doctrines contained in a particular creed and a promise of obedience to the authority vested in the ecclesiastical organization. In comparing the statistics of membership in one religious body with those in another, therefore, we are comparing things which are so dissimilar as to elude comparison. We are attempting to reduce to a common denominator figures which have no common denominator. The attempt to estimate the strength of a religious denomination by the number of sittings in the churches is also misleading, since in the Roman Catholic churches the same edifice is used by different worshippers at different hours of the day, while in the Prot-

DROPPED DEAD.

The man with heart trouble never knows when his time may come. When he leaves home for work he may never return alive. He may drop dead on the



street, in his pulpit, in his office, over his work bench. Heart disease is no respecter of persons. The Christian minister is liable the same as anyone else. Rev. C. L. Mundell writes: "I suffered from that dreadful tired feeling and weakness, and in 1893 I lost my health altogether. I went to one of the best doctors in the state and he said I had heart, stomach, liver and kidney trouble. His treatment did me no good. I tried different kinds of patent medicines but got worse all the time. I walked up hill or a little fast it seemed as though my heart would jump out. I had almost given up all hope, and my money was all gone; was scarcely able to make a living. Finally I wrote Dr. Pierce and following his advice I purchased at my nearest drug store a bottle of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and a bottle of his Pleasant Pellets. This was a year ago and now I am happy to say that I am in the enjoyment of perfect health. I am so glad of my health that I cannot say too much. I first return my sincere thanks to Almighty God and then to Dr. Pierce. "I would not do without your 'Pellets' for one hundred dollars (\$100.00) per month. "Do not think I am exaggerating. My statement is true and if any doubt it they can write to Pinegrove, Ohio, where I live, and if any should think this an assumed name and that such a man as C. L. Mundell does not exist, they may look in the minutes of Providence Association, or in the Baptist Year Book, in the list of Elders, and they will find my name." Constipation and biliousness are radically cured by Dr. Pierce's Pellets.

estant churches generally, the seating capacity of an edifice exceeds the average attendance.

This is a subject which will bear serious consideration and discussion on the part of those particularly interested in this inquiry; and any suggestions relating to it, addressed to the Director of the Census, will be welcomed.

CASITORA.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the
Signature of
Charles H. Fletcher

Old Age.

Old age as it comes in the orderly process of Nature is a beautiful and majestic thing. The very shadow of eclipse which threatens it, makes it the more prized. It stands for experience, knowledge, wisdom and counsel. That is old age as it should be. But old age as it so often is means nothing but a second childhood of mind and body. What makes the difference? Very largely the care of the stomach. In youth and the full strength of manhood it doesn't seem to matter how we treat the stomach. We abuse it, overwork it, injure it. We don't suffer from it much. But when age comes the stomach is worn out. It can't prepare and distribute the needed nourishment to the body; and the body, unnourished, falls into senile decay. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a wonderful medicine for old people whose stomachs are "weak" and whose digestions are "poor." Its invigorating effects are felt by mind as well as body. It takes the sting from old age, and makes old people strong.

Notice of Tax Deed.

To Annie E. Chaires and Others and all Others Concerned.
YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED AND warned that unless, according to provisions of the act of June 24, 1889, you redeem within the thirty days prior to the 14th day of August, 1900, from all tax sales the land below described, I, as Clerk, unless restrained by order of Court, will issue a tax deed to Green A. Chaires, conveying Lot 1, except that part of said lot owned by Thomas Smith, containing 310-1000 of an acre, and Lots No. 11, 1 013-1000 acres, 15, 968-1000 acres, 20, 968-1000 acres, W 1/2 of 21, 456-1000 acres, S 1/2 of 23, 368-1000 acres, 24, 509-1000 acres, 25, 2 485-1000 acres, and 26, 2 144 1000 acres, in the SW 1/4 of Section 31, Township 1 North, Range 1 East, of St. Augustine Branch Lots, J. C. Dyer's Survey of Lands of G. A. Chaires, as per map recorded in Deed Book F, page 708, containing, located in Leon County, Florida, based on Tax Certificates Nos. 4 and 5, tax sales for unpaid taxes of 1897.
Witness my hand and the seal of the Circuit Court at Tallahassee, Leon County, Florida, this 14th day of July, A. D. 1900.
J. OSCAR A. BEVAN,
Clerk Circuit Court Leon Co., Fla.

PAIN-I-CURE
ALL WONDERFUL
Household Medicine.

Cures Rheumatic, Rheumatic, Nervous or Spasmodic Pains, Headache, Backache, Sprains, Bruises, Lameness, Cramp Colic, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Stings of Insects, Swellings of all Kinds, Stiff Neck, Soreness, Sore Throat, Sick Stomach or Sea Sickness. In cases of Bad Coughs, Colds or Pneumonia, it affords

QUICK RELIEF.

No Cure, No Pay.

SWEET HERB
LIVER REGULATOR

Biliousness, Constipation, Heartburn, Indigestion, Headache, and all Ailments resulting from a Disordered Liver, such as Loss of Appetite, Despondency, Blues, Weakness, Tired Feeling and Inactivity of the Mind.

It stimulates and purifies the Blood.

Japanese Eye Water

Cures Sore or Inflamed Eyes, Granulated Eye Lids, and is soothing and strengthening to Weak Eyes.

Sold on a Guarantee—No Cure, No Pay.

Never pains the eye to use it, but is guaranteed to cure sore eyes quicker than any other remedy ever used.

IMPORTANT

To Horse Owners and Stock Dealers.

If you own mules or horses, you should by all means keep at ready command

Walker's Dead Shot Colic Cure
FOR MULES AND HORSES.

It is guaranteed to relieve any case of colic in mules or horses in ten minutes. It is the world's great specific for colic. It can be administered by any one who has intelligence enough to know how to drench a horse.

It is manufactured purely from the extract of roots and the distillation of herbs, and is therefore harmless. It is also a valuable liniment. It is sold upon our iron clad guarantee to cure colic quicker than any known remedy, or the one from whom you bought it is authorized by us to refund your money. If your medicine dealer does not keep it, ask him to order it for you; or upon receipt of price, \$1.00 per bottle, we will send it to you by express, prepaid to your express office.

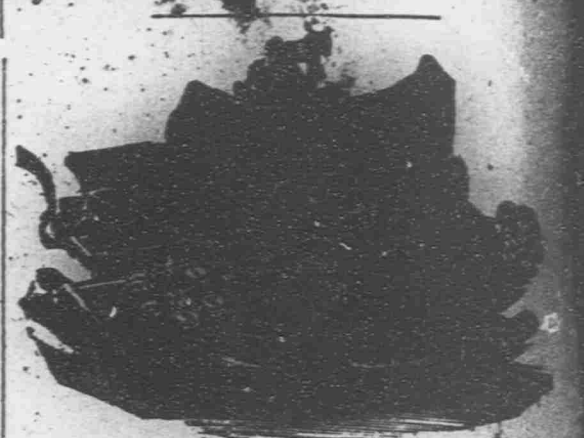
MANUFACTURED BY

The Walker Company, Savannah, Ga.

FOR SALE BY

The Tallahassee Drug Co.

Mrs. Custis Dead.
Died at Cape Charles, Va., Sunday afternoon, July 15th, 1900, at the age of seventy-six years, Mrs. Sallie Smith Custis, formerly of North Carolina, and widow of Dr. Peter Custis of that State. Deceased had been a resident of Tallahassee for upwards of thirty years, and was very highly esteemed by all who knew her.



The Franklin Typewriter.

Is an up-to-date writing machine. Has all the late improvements. The writing is always in full view of the operator. The alignment is perfect, easy to operate, and durable. Stands independent of the trust companies. Price \$75. A sample machine can be seen at the TALLAHASSEEAN office.

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